

to testify before the Grand Jury. After he had gone into the jury room Gunson's attorney, McGee, said that his client had told him that on one occasion he had tapped the telephone wires of a house in West 70th Street and had heard the voice of Smith asking for the home number of District Attorney Swann. Swann could not be raised there so the Assistant District Attorney tried at the Democratic Club.

Later, Gunson says, he and his partner Maloney, raided the place. They were subsequently called to the office of the District Attorney and told to "leave that woman alone; she's valuable to this office."

Gunson, according to his attorney, also mentioned "Senator" Thomas L. Reynolds, convicted a a common number and sentenced to three months in prison. The name of a "Mrs. Hill" was also brought into the story, all of which Gunson is supposed to have told the Grand Jury when he returned to the room.

After Gunson left the Grand Jury room to talk freely to newspaper men, reading from a note book which apparently he had used to refresh his memory while under examination.

He told of meeting James E. Smith in 1914, about the time the Assistant District Attorney began his raids of disorderly houses in Inspector Henry's district. He said he assisted Smith, acting under the orders of Inspector Henry.

It was in April of that year, he went on, that he was ordered to meet Smith and Policeman John Dunn on the platform of the subway station at Columbus Circle. He went as directed, met the two men and says that Smith said to him:

"I am going over to No. 140 West 58th Street to see a notorious woman named Betty Inch. She is going to give me some information and I want witnesses, as I may make an arrest."

DECLARES SMITH TOOK HIM TO WOMAN'S HOME.

The three then went to the address, talking over cases pending in the District Attorney's office. Smith said to him, Gunson states:

"If those damn Judges in General Sessions had any guts I could put some of these people on the bum. Take this fellow Schenck. He has money so they are afraid of him."

(Schenck had been convicted by Smith of leasing apartments for disorderly purposes, just a few weeks prior to this.)

At the house Gunson says he was left standing in the street, while Smith and Dunn went inside. They were there an hour, and Smith left the two detectives at Broadway.

Gunson then states:

"During the second or third week of June, 1918, I was listening in on a wire connected with a phone on the third floor of a disorderly house at No. 242 West 70th Street, and kept by a woman known as Mrs. Marie Jordan, alias Margaret Hill. The number of the phone was Columbus 9605. Policeman Maloney was with me. We heard the receiver lifted and a voice I immediately recognized as that of Smith asked for a number. A few moments later a woman answered and Smith asked, 'Is the Judge in?'"

The woman replied that he was not, but could be found at the 'club'.

"Smith then called up a Plaza number and when he got an answer he asked, 'Is this the Democratic Club?'"

This is Jim Smith, please see if Judge Swann is in.' Judge Swann was not there, and Smith hung off."

Later, says Gunson, he told Henry of this conversation.

"On June 23, 1918," he went on, "Maloney and I raided the 70th Street house and arrested three women and two men. One of the men was a draft slacker and the other was a watchman named John Bohan. He turned out to be an uncle of Assistant District Attorney Owen Bohan. Smith told me that himself when he subpoenaed us on John Doe proceedings later."

GUNSON TELLS OF RAID ON CHINESE RESTAURANT.

To newspaper men Gunson had said: "I'll tell you why Smith is sore on me. I arrested the uncle of an assistant district attorney."

Gunson also told the Grand Jury, he asserted, of a raid conducted by Smith upon a Chinese Restaurant on Broadway between 46th and 47th Streets, the arrest of two men who afterward proved to be naval officers and were released when they had been taken to the West 47th Street Station and searched.

The detective also reported a conversation between Inspector Henry and Smith on West 48th Street as they were pursuing a place known as "The Little Green Tea Room."

"Why don't you go in and see your friend?" Henry is said to have asked Smith.

"Go in yourself," retorted Smith. "You are the inspector?"

This led to a quarrel between the two men, which ended when Henry said:

"You came up here to clean up my district. Why don't you clean out that place?"

After the recess the Grand Jury convened at 2:15 and called Inspector Henry, who had been waiting since 10 o'clock. He remained in the room hardly five minutes and when he came out said that he had been told to wait. Commissioner Hirschfeld was then called and he also was excused after a few moments. Costigan and Quinn then took their turn and remained but a short time when Inspector Henry was sent for once more.

Commissioner Hirschfeld conferred with

HOW THE SENATE IS DOING BUSINESS IN CAMPAIGN DAYS

Number of Absentees So Great That Sergeant-at-Arms Is Sent for Them.

(Special From a Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, March 30.—With the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation Bill carrying 105-94, 56.11 the order of the day, the United States Senate last twenty-two minutes when it met at noon to-day, due to the inability to muster a quorum promptly. It was finally found necessary to adjourn the Naval Investigating Committee in order to secure enough members to enable the Senate to transact business.

The first roll call disclosed only forty present, which is nine short of a quorum. The second roll call, taken a few minutes later after the signal bells had been rung in all the offices of Senators notifying them of the absence of a quorum showed only forty-three on hand.

After the prompt members had marked time for twenty-two minutes and the sergeant-at-arms was instructed, on motion of Senator Smoot to compel attendance of absentees, the remaining six were found. At 12:30 there was a bare quorum present.

The absentees as shown by the roll call are as follows: Ball, Borah, Brandegee, Calder, Codd, Cummins, Fall, Fletcher, Frelinghuysen, Gerry, Gore, Gronna, Harding, Hurris, Hitchcock, Johnson of California, Johnson of South Dakota, Jones of New Mexico, Kellogg, Kenyon, King, Knox, La Follette, Lodge, McCormick, Myers, Newberry, Penrose, Pittman, Poinceter, Ransdell, Reed, Robinson, Sherman, Shields, Smith of Maryland, Stanley, Swanson, Underwood, Wadsworth, Walsh of Massachusetts, Walcott of Montana, Williams.

Those absent by reason of illness are Senators Penrose and La Follette. Newberry has announced he will not attend until his status is determined officially.

Full is absent on official business of the Senate.

Two or three Senators came in and quietly gave the signal to the clerk after the roll had been called to record them as present.

Mayor Hylan at the home of his honor, No. 959 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, from 8 until 10:30 last night. At his office this morning the Mayor said he had "discussed police matters."

He added that after they finished their talk they walked together to a Gates Avenue car, which the Commissioner took. The Mayor then went to a restaurant and reached home shortly before midnight.

"That's not the first time Commissioner Enright has called at my home," said the Mayor, "and I expect that it will not be the last."

Prior to the opening of the inquiry to-day, Martin W. Littleton, the attorney who has just retired from the trial of Senator Newberry, appeared before Judge Malone in General Sessions and announced that he had been retained as substitute counsel for Augustus Drum Porter, former Deputy Police Commissioner. Mr. Littleton explained to the court that a difference of opinion regarding the conduct of the case had arisen between Porter and his former attorney, Frank Hendrick, and that Mr. Hendrick had withdrawn.

Last night District Attorney Swann went to Judge Malone and asked that the cases of Porter, Gunson and Franklin be put on the court calendar for immediate trial before Judge Malone. When Mr. Littleton appeared this morning he was accompanied by Attorneys McGee and Aronow. They all expressed their willingness to have the cases go to trial in April, and they were accordingly set for Part Two, General Sessions, early next month.

SMITH TO DECIDE ON WHICH TO TRY FIRST.

Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith will decide which of the three will go to trial first.

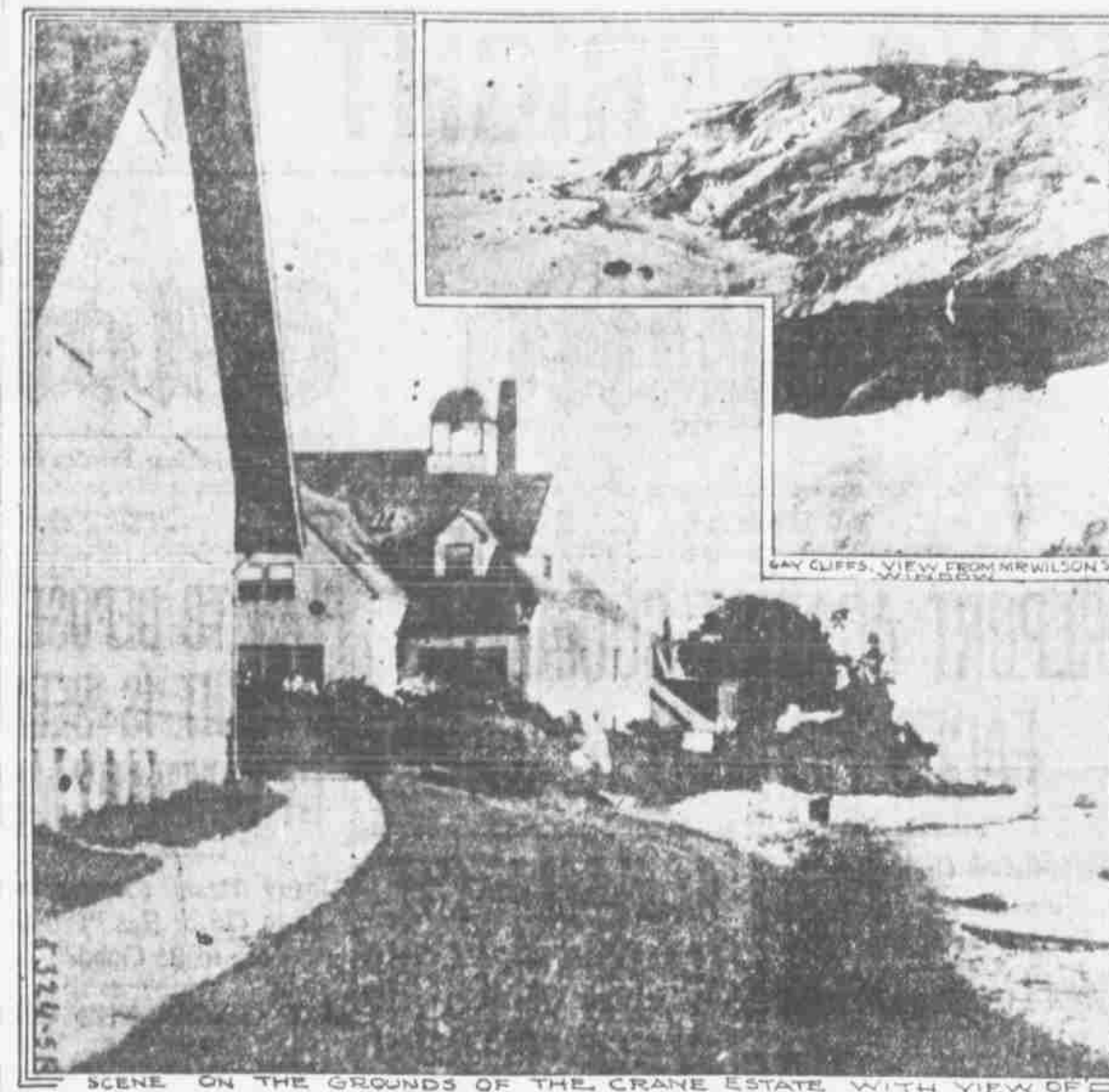
Commissioner of Accounts Hirschfeld, asked if it were true that Commissioner Enright and Inspector Henry had had a conference in his office last Thursday, after which Inspector Henry made public his six affidavits containing charges against Assistant District Attorney Swann.

"I suppose that is what the Grand Jury has me here for. I can't answer that question until they get through with me."

District Attorney Swann, following his prepared statement that he is backing up his assistant, Mr. Smith, last night intimated that Mayor Hylan "is being fooled" and made what is believed to be an attack on Commissioner Enright, whom he did not name, however.

"No one can be more sincere in his desire to clean the city of vice and gambling than Mayor Hylan," he said. "But he like the District Attorney, to a large extent has got to get his assistance through the police. The same stupid persons of the department who have attempted to at-

President's Summer Home at Wood's Hole and Sea View He Will Have From Estate



SCENE ON THE GROUNDS OF THE CRANE ESTATE, WITH VIEW OF VINEYARD SOUND & UNDERWOOD AND NEWBERY. President Wilson will spend the summer at Wood's Hole, Mass., where the summer White House will be established on the estate of Charles R. Crane of Chicago, recently appointed Minister to China. The estate overlooks Buzzard's Bay and Vineyard Sound. The President and his family will go there about the middle of June.

President Wilson will spend the summer at Wood's Hole, Mass., where the summer White House will be established on the estate of Charles R. Crane of Chicago, recently appointed Minister to China. The estate overlooks Buzzard's Bay and Vineyard Sound. The President and his family will go there about the middle of June.

He believes that a fair construction of the evidence does not show that the Socialist Party is a conspiracy to overthrow the Government by force. He urges legislation which would prevent a political organization permitting aliens in its membership to have a place on the official ballot.

Bioggett was the fifth member of the Assembly has no right to unseat the members, on the ground that the House cannot prescribe qualifications other than those fixed by the Constitution.

Assemblyman Lowe of Yates has written a report holding that three of the five men, Claessens, Solomon and Waldman, should be unseated, but that De Witt and Orr should be permitted to remain.

He believes that a fair construction of the evidence does not show that the Socialist Party is a conspiracy to overthrow the Government by force. He urges legislation which would prevent a political organization permitting aliens in its membership to have a place on the official ballot.

Bioggett was the fifth member of the Assembly has no right to unseat the members, on the ground that the House cannot prescribe qualifications other than those fixed by the Constitution.

Assemblyman Lowe of Yates has written a report holding that three of the five men, Claessens, Solomon and Waldman, should be unseated, but that De Witt and Orr should be permitted to remain.

He believes that a fair construction of the evidence does not show that the Socialist Party is a conspiracy to overthrow the Government by force. He urges legislation which would prevent a political organization permitting aliens in its membership to have a place on the official ballot.

Bioggett was the fifth member of the Assembly has no right to unseat the members, on the ground that the House cannot prescribe qualifications other than those fixed by the Constitution.

Assemblyman Lowe of Yates has written a report holding that three of the five men, Claessens, Solomon and Waldman, should be unseated, but that De Witt and Orr should be permitted to remain.

He believes that a fair construction of the evidence does not show that the Socialist Party is a conspiracy to overthrow the Government by force. He urges legislation which would prevent a political organization permitting aliens in its membership to have a place on the official ballot.

Bioggett was the fifth member of the Assembly has no right to unseat the members, on the ground that the House cannot prescribe qualifications other than those fixed by the Constitution.

Assemblyman Lowe of Yates has written a report holding that three of the five men, Claessens, Solomon and Waldman, should be unseated, but that De Witt and Orr should be permitted to remain.

He believes that a fair construction of the evidence does not show that the Socialist Party is a conspiracy to overthrow the Government by force. He urges legislation which would prevent a political organization permitting aliens in its membership to have a place on the official ballot.

Bioggett was the fifth member of the Assembly has no right to unseat the members, on the ground that the House cannot prescribe qualifications other than those fixed by the Constitution.

Assemblyman Lowe of Yates has written a report holding that three of the five men, Claessens, Solomon and Waldman, should be unseated, but that De Witt and Orr should be permitted to remain.

He believes that a fair construction of the evidence does not show that the Socialist Party is a conspiracy to overthrow the Government by force. He urges legislation which would prevent a political organization permitting aliens in its membership to have a place on the official ballot.

Bioggett was the fifth member of the Assembly has no right to unseat the members, on the ground that the House cannot prescribe qualifications other than those fixed by the Constitution.

Assemblyman Lowe of Yates has written a report holding that three of the five men, Claessens, Solomon and Waldman, should be unseated, but that De Witt and Orr should be permitted to remain.

He believes that a fair construction of the evidence does not show that the Socialist Party is a conspiracy to overthrow the Government by force. He urges legislation which would prevent a political organization permitting aliens in its membership to have a place on the official ballot.

Bioggett was the fifth member of the Assembly has no right to unseat the members, on the ground that the House cannot prescribe qualifications other than those fixed by the Constitution.

Assemblyman Lowe of Yates has written a report holding that three of the five men, Claessens, Solomon and Waldman, should be unseated, but that De Witt and Orr should be permitted to remain.

He believes that a fair construction of the evidence does not show that the Socialist Party is a conspiracy to overthrow the Government by force. He urges legislation which would prevent a political organization permitting aliens in its membership to have a place on the official ballot.

Bioggett was the fifth member of the Assembly has no right to unseat the members, on the ground that the House cannot prescribe qualifications other than those fixed by the Constitution.

Assemblyman Lowe of Yates has written a report holding that three of the five men, Claessens, Solomon and Waldman, should be unseated, but that De Witt and Orr should be permitted to remain.

ing body, will be established if the accused Assemblymen are unseated and this consideration demands that every doubt concerning the law and every uncertainty concerning the facts should stand in the way as a barrier to its establishment.

Therefore to unseat these men would be in violation of our own oath of office and jeopardize the principle of constitutional government and civil liberty.

Bioggett was the fifth member of the Assembly has no right to unseat the members, on the ground that the House cannot prescribe qualifications other than those fixed by the Constitution.

Assemblyman Lowe of Yates has written a report holding that three of the five men, Claessens, Solomon and Waldman, should be unseated, but that De Witt and Orr should be permitted to remain.

He believes that a fair construction of the evidence does not show that the Socialist Party is a conspiracy to overthrow the Government by force. He urges legislation which would prevent a political organization permitting aliens in its membership to have a place on the official ballot.

Bioggett was the fifth member of the Assembly has no right to unseat the members, on the ground that the House cannot prescribe qualifications other than those fixed by the Constitution.

Assemblyman Lowe of Yates has written a report holding that three of the five men, Claessens, Solomon and Waldman, should be unseated, but that De Witt and Orr should be permitted to remain.

He believes that a fair construction of the evidence does not show that the Socialist Party is a conspiracy to overthrow the Government by force. He urges legislation which would prevent a political organization permitting aliens in its membership to have a place on the official ballot.

Bioggett was the fifth member of the Assembly has no right to unseat the members, on the ground that the House cannot prescribe qualifications other than those fixed by the Constitution.

Assemblyman Lowe of Yates has written a report holding that three of the five men, Claessens, Solomon and Waldman, should be unseated, but that De Witt and Orr should be permitted to remain.

He believes that a fair construction of the evidence does not show that the Socialist Party is a conspiracy to overthrow the Government by force. He urges legislation which would prevent a political organization permitting aliens in its membership to have a place on the official ballot.

Bioggett was the fifth member of the Assembly has no right to unseat the members, on the ground that the House cannot prescribe qualifications other than those fixed by the Constitution.

Assemblyman Lowe of Yates has written a report holding that three of the five men, Claessens, Solomon and Waldman, should be unseated, but that De Witt and Orr should be permitted to remain.

He believes that a fair construction of the evidence does not show that the Socialist Party is a conspiracy to overthrow the Government by force. He urges legislation which would prevent a political organization permitting aliens in its membership to have a place on the official ballot.

Bioggett was the fifth member of the Assembly has no right to unseat the members, on the ground that the House cannot prescribe qualifications other than those fixed by the Constitution.

Assemblyman Lowe of Yates has written a report holding that three of the five men, Claessens, Solomon and Waldman, should be unseated, but that De Witt and Orr should be permitted to remain.

He believes that a fair construction of the evidence does not show that the Socialist Party is a conspiracy to overthrow the Government by force. He urges legislation which would prevent a political organization permitting aliens in its membership to have a place on the official ballot.

Bioggett was the fifth member of the Assembly has no right to unseat the members, on the ground that the House cannot prescribe qualifications other than those fixed by the Constitution.

Assemblyman Lowe of Yates has written a report holding that three of the five men, Claessens, Solomon and Waldman, should be unseated, but that De Witt and Orr should be permitted to remain.

He believes that a fair construction of the evidence does not show that the Socialist Party is a conspiracy to overthrow the Government by force. He urges legislation which would prevent a political organization permitting aliens in its membership to have a place on the official ballot.

Bioggett was the fifth member of the Assembly has no right to unseat the members, on the ground that the House cannot prescribe qualifications other than those fixed by the Constitution.

Assemblyman Lowe of Yates has written a report holding that three of the five men, Claessens, Solomon and Waldman, should be unseated, but that De Witt and Orr should be permitted to remain.

He believes that a fair construction of the evidence does not show that the Socialist Party is a conspiracy to overthrow the Government by force. He urges legislation which would prevent a political organization permitting aliens in its membership to have a place on the official ballot.

Bioggett was the fifth member of the Assembly has no right to unseat the members, on the ground that the House cannot prescribe qualifications other than those fixed by the Constitution.

Assemblyman Lowe of Yates has written a report holding that three of the five men, Claessens, Solomon and Waldman, should be unseated, but that De Witt and Orr should be permitted to remain.

PLAN TO DEPOSE ENRIGHT IS SEEN BY TAMMANY MEN

(Continued From First Page.)

Legislature see any evidence of a trace being declared between the New York District Attorney's office and the Police Department, there will be a "Lexow investigation" under a resolution which Assemblyman Cuvillier introduced last night.

The resolution was sent to the Assembly Ways and Means Committee. The Republican leaders have not determined their programme, but are waiting to hear from Attorney General Newton, who is now counsel for the Admiral. Extraordinary Grand Jury in New York. If the Attorney General believes the Grand Jury cannot get all the "facts" there is no doubt that the resolution will be adopted, and the "Lexow" of the District Attorney's office, and the Police Department, and perhaps other branches of the New York City Government will be in full swing within a month.

FLYING SQUAD HERE ON PROFITEER HUNT

The first official news New York City will have of the presence of eight members of the "Flying Squad" of the Department of Justice, whose special mission is tracking profiteers in the retail trade, will come when the squad is ready to ask for the indictment of a number of merchants.

Nobody in a place of authority would say to-day how many investigators are in the party or where they are stopping. From other sources a reporter for The Evening World learned that the eight men are here, have been in town for some time, and will come to the surface in New York when they are ready to act.

MINE STRIKE ENJOINED.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 30.—Alexander Howard, President of the Kansas District United Mine Workers of America, and forty-seven district and local union officials in the Southeastern Kansas coal mine district, to-day were enjoined by District Judge Curran of Pittsburg, Kan.

SUNDAY CONTRACT GOOD.

NEW JERSEY Supreme Court Orders Its Enforcement.

TRENTON, N. J., March 30.—That contracts made on Sunday are not necessarily invalid was declared in an opinion of the Supreme Court to-day in affirming judgment against Fannie DeBorja of Atlantic City.

She engaged John W. Hughes as an agent to rent the Geneva Hotel, which she owned, for the season for \$2,200. The arrangements were made and the agreement was signed on Sunday. The agent claimed his commission. Payment was refused on the ground that the agreement was made on Sunday.

LIBERTY INVOLVES RIGHT TO THINK WRONG.

"Liberty involves the right to think wrong," says Assemblyman Bloch in his report.

"Upon this hearing it was conceded, and plainly stated, that the one question of fact to be considered and determined is that of loyalty. Certain evidence was offered as to specific acts of Assemblymen Claessens, Solomon and Waldman, but this evidence is insufficient to warrant any judicial action here as to those three members."

In conclusion Assemblyman Bloch says:

"A tremendous precedent, in principle more important than any proposition since the vindication of our national integrity by the holocaust of 1861, intimately affecting the constitutional guarantees of freedom of opinion and the right to have our opinions represented in the lawmaking body."

"I am convinced, in principle more important than any proposition since the vindication of our national integrity by the holocaust of 1861, intimately affecting the constitutional guarantees of freedom of opinion and the right to have our opinions represented in the lawmaking body."

"I am convinced, in principle more important than any proposition since the vindication of our national integrity by the holocaust of 1861, intimately affecting the constitutional guarantees of freedom of opinion and the right to have our opinions represented in the lawmaking body."

"I am convinced, in principle more important than any proposition since the vindication of our national integrity by the holocaust of 1861, intimately affecting the constitutional guarantees of freedom of opinion and the right to have our opinions represented in the lawmaking body."

"I am convinced, in principle more important than any proposition since the vindication of our national integrity by the holocaust of 1861, intimately affecting the constitutional guarantees of freedom of opinion and the right to have our opinions represented in the lawmaking body."

"I am convinced, in principle more important than any proposition since the vindication of our national integrity by the holocaust of 1861, intimately affecting the constitutional guarantees of freedom of opinion and the right to have our opinions represented in the lawmaking body."

"I am convinced, in principle more important than any proposition since the vindication of our national integrity by the holocaust of 1861, intimately affecting the constitutional guarantees of freedom of opinion and the right to have our opinions represented in the lawmaking body."

REPORT AGAINST FIVE SOCIALISTS FACES FIGHT IN THE ASSEMBLY

(Continued From First Page.)

vidual and not as a part of any movement agreed upon with others."

Mr. Adler, who introduced the resolution demanding the suspension of the Socialists, said that his position was virtually the same as that of Col. Roosevelt.

Chairman Martin, in submitting the report of the majority of the committee with the statements of those dissenting, moved that it be made a special order for to-morrow. This brought an objection from Assemblyman William A. Amos, Republican, of New York. By a rising vote the motion of Mr. Martin was carried, about a dozen voting against it, including three members of the Judiciary Committee. Assemblymen Pollet, Evans and Bloch.

Answering a charge by Mr. Amos that it would be an "outrageous imposition" to ask the members to vote on the reports on such short notice, Col. Frederick A. Wells, Republican, of Kings, said every member "had had plenty of time to reach a decision."

"That's the trouble in this House," answered Mr. Amos, "we make up our minds too quickly."

Shortly before the reports were handed in to-day Charles Solomon was denied the privileges of the floor by Speaker Sweet. Solomon attempted to enter, but was stopped by the Sergeant at Arms. He was told the only way he could enter would be on permission of the Speaker. This he asked and was denied.

The majority report holds that all charges made against the men on the opening day of the session have been fully sustained, and that the Socialist Party has been proven to advocate force and violence for the overthrow of the Government of the United States and to be in full sympathy and accord with the Russian Soviets.

In addition to urging that the Socialist members be unseated, the committee recommends suitable legislation which would in effect prevent the Socialist Party from occupying a place on the official ballot.

This recommendation reads: "We recommend that appropriate

legislation be enacted to the end that hereafter no party, group or political organization in which aliens are acceptable members, or whose principles, policies and programme are responsive to or determined by an organization, National or State, composed of persons not members of the electorate of the Nation or State, shall not be privileged to occupy on the official ballot of this State the position of a political party."

SOCIALIST COUNSEL QUOTED TO SUPPORT COURSE.

At the outset the report, after reciting the charges against the men, says:

"The rule which we have adopted as the basis of our decision is not only declared in well considered Parliamentary precedents, but is in harmony also with the understanding of the rule that should be applied, expressed in the early stages of this inquiry by counsel for the five suspended Assemblymen in the discussion of one of the charges contained in the resolution adopted by the Assembly."

The charge and statement referred to were to the effect that the Socialist Party urged its members to refrain from taking part in the war and affirmatively urged them to refuse to engage in the prosecution of the war in any way. To this charge Seymour Steadman of Socialist counsel replied that if the charge were proven, counsel would have nothing to say to the members but "leave these chambers in humiliation."

The report says precedent for the procedure followed is found in the suspension of United States Senator Steadman of Utah.

Taking up the question of the definition of qualifications for a member by the Constitution, the report says that the provision is intended to be a prohibition upon the exacting test of religious, political or other qualifications and cannot be deemed to exclude loyalty.

The party is held to be disloyal by the report in every way. Emphasis is laid on the fact that the party in 1917, after the United States entered the war, adopted a platform emphatically opposing the war and apparently engaged in a systematic effort to further its claims of conscientious objectors.

Taking up the evidence showing the Socialist members had voted against appropriations for the support of the militia, the report declares that it "is part of the plan of the Socialist Party to destroy the existing form of government and substitute the govern-

ment of the proletariat, as fully appears by their propaganda."

Turning to the oath of office the report states the act on the part of the Socialists as "patently sham and a mere cloak for treachery."

The report concludes with these findings:

"That Louis Waldman, August Claessens, Charles Solomon, Samuel A. DeWitt and Samuel Orr are not obedient to the Constitution and laws of the United States and the State of New York, nor desirous of the welfare of the country, nor in hearty accord and sympathy with its government and institutions," and

"That each of them was incapable of taking the oath of office because of their disqualifications."

ASQUITH ATTACKS HOME RULE BILL

Declares for One Parliament to Govern Ireland, As He Pledged in 1914.

LONDON, March 30.—Herbert R. Asquith in the House of Commons to-day declared the Lloyd George Irish Home Rule Bill as a "disastrous duplication and multiplication of institutions and offices," adding that "from the viewpoint of efficiency there is nothing to be said for it."

Mr. Asquith recalled that in 1914 he gave a pledge that Ireland should have one Parliament and declared that he adhered to that view now.

Mr. Asquith said he still favored county option for Ulster, where Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster Unionist leader, asked whether it be favored county option for the South of Ireland. "Then we can have a Sinn Féin county," retorted Sir Edward.

Premier Lloyd George changed his plans for entering the debate, deciding not to reply until to-morrow.

Andrew Bonar Law, the Government leader, declared that